CAPITAL TOPICS. NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

Confirmations by the Senate JUDGE M'KEAN ON THE EMMA MINE

DECLARES LYON'S CHARGES FALSE

HE NEVER HAD ANY INTEREST IN THE MINE GARPIELD'S BILL-DISCOUNTING SCHEME

Duties on Mixed Goods Regulated

BILLS OF INTEREST TO THE DISTRICT ATTEMPT TO LEGISLATE OUT THE REGISTER OF WILLS

THE RAILWAYS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES Proposed Goloid and Silver Coins

MORE ABOUT BELL AND BABCOCK

WHITLEY AND THE SAFE EURGLARY

The President yesterday nominated James M. Armstrong, et Iowa, to be principal clerk of private land claims, in the General Land Office. The Southern Pacific Railroad. The bill intoduced in the Senate in the inter

ests of the Southern Pacific ratiroad of Califor-nia, known as the Huntington bill, was yesterday laid on the table by the Senate Pacine Railroad Committee on a New District Government.

Mr. Buckner's bill for a commission to frame a form of government for the District of Columbia, provides that it shall be composed of three members of the House and two members of the Senate, who shall sit during the recess of Congress, and report at the next session. Financial.

The receipts from internal revenue yesterday

were \$852,612.90, and from customs \$337,211.20. At the close of business the following were the balances in the Treasury: Currency, \$5,425,562; spe-

cial deposit of legal tenders for redemption of centinentes of deposit, \$34,925,000; coin, \$74,482,890; including coin certificates, \$31,030,200; outstanding legal tenders, \$370,755,248. Relief of Wm. Rutherford. Mr. Ballon, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill resterday to pay to Wm. Rutherford, of this city, be sum of \$661.45, "in recognition of that forgettulness of self and devotion to patriotism," by a service rendered at Yorktown, Va., in 1863, by

which the Government reaped great benefit, while

Regulate the Collection of Duties. Mr. Willis, of New York, has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the collection of duties on fabrics manufactured of mixed materials. It provides that all such manufactures shall pay duties at the rates provided for under existing laws on the article composing the chief value of said mixed material. The law is also to apply to

Claims for Damages. Another large number of bills to pay for ages resulting from the late improvements in Washington, change of grade, &c., were presented to the Bouse yesterday, and referred. The claimants and the amounts asked for are as follows: D. L. Merrison, \$1,083.50; Thomas Lewis, \$1,305;

Register of Wills.
Mr. Crape, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to regulate the office of Register of Wills in the District of Columbia. The bill was offered originally some time ago, and related particu-larly to the collection of fees. Mr. Crapo has larry to the collection of fees. Ar. Crapo has modified the bill by providing that the Register of Wills, who is now appointed by the President shall be another of the Supreme Court of the District, and shall be appointed by the judges of that court holding a court of probate. The pres-ent incumbent is to hold office until the court selects a successor. The rest of the bill relates to tees and the management of the office.

The Impeachment Tickets. As a crowd is anticipated to witness the pro-ceedings and listen to the speeches in the Belknap trial, it is generally desirable that the sixty tickets to be given daily for the reporters' gal-lery shall reach the proper hands of men who go not fill the place while the legitimate workers stand and make desks of their hats. Some action should be promptly suggested to the Committee on Rules, whereby all monsense may be avoided, and thereporters gallery be occupied by those who are deserving of its privileges.

Outstanding District Greenbacks. Mr. Morrill of Maine, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to communicate to the Senate the amount of certificates of indebtedness, commonly called "greenbacks," issued by virtue of the acts of the District Assembly, and also the amount of astessments made in pursuance of said amount of accessments made in pursuance of and acts to secure the payment of said certificates, the amount of said assessment collected, and the amount outstanding unpaid if any, and the rea-sons why the same have not been collected; and whether any further legislation in the premises is necessary.

A Des Moines First Cavalry soldier says to the Register: "Gen. Custer is a fine specimen to go before Clymer's War Committee. A Democrat by birth, an aristocrat by education and a tyrant by nature! I know that man Custer. I served in his division nine months in Texas and Louis-ana. He is the man that used the United States ambulances to carry his hunting dogs and made slick soldiers walk while marching through Texas. sick soldiers walk while marching through Texas. He kept blooded horses to sport with, and the fair Mrs. General Custer used to shake afty one hundred-dollar greenbacks under the nose of United States soldiers and say: So much that old Jack wins the race. The general's old father was sent for from Michigan to buy feed for the horses of the cavalry division."

Confirmations. The Senate in executive session yesterday con firmed the following nominations: Charles Mc-Millan, of New York, to be consul general at Rome, vice Paul Dahigren, deceased. John D. Carothers, United States consul at Satcillo, Mexico, Bar-

Postmasters-Joseph Frank, at Jacksonville, Ala. Char. G. Pages. Baton Rouge, La. Lewis Lambright, Middletown, Ohio. Themas Doak, at Camern, Mo. Joel A. Cofley, Spencer, Ind. John M. Boalt, Sandusky, Ohio.

Note-Shaving Bill.

Mr. Garfield's bill, introduced yesterday, to prevent the fluctuation of United States notes and to make them redeemable in gold coin at the option of the holder, provides that on and after July 1, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury shall July 1, 1816, the Secretary of the Treasury shall exchange the gold coin of the United States for United States notes when said notes are presented at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at New York, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, at the following rates: During July, one dollar in gold coin for one dollar and ten cents in currency, and during each succeeding mouth the rate shall be one third of one cent less than the previous month, and after January 1, 1879, the Secretary shall pay gold coin dollar for dollar. After July 1876, the Secretary is also authorized to receive United States notes in sums of fifty dollars, or any multiple thereof, and to issue bonds therefor, but the issue of such bonds shall not exceed two million dollars in any one month. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee yesterday ent along in the free list, but after reaching the lowing articles were stricken from the proposed free list and put in the dutiable list at half the free list and put in the dutiable list at half the present rates: Emery grains, emery ore, emery manufactured, ground or pniverized; aniline dyes and colors, by whatever name known; extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dye woods; ochres and ochery earths, not ground in oil; Spanish brown, not ground in oil; yamber, not ground in oil; vamber, not ground in oil; vamyke brown, not ground in oil; Venitian red, vermillion, rose pink, Dutch pink, chrome yellow, and paints and painters' colors, (except white and red least and oxide of zine,) dry and not ground in oil; wood-lake and moist, water edors used in the manufacture of paperbangings and cofored papers and cards, not otherwise provided

for; sumac; potash, bichromate of, chlorate of, hydriodate of, iodate, iodide, acetate, prussiate yellew, and prussiate red of potash. Putty and parchment were stricken from the proposed free list and left at the present rates of duty. The committee did not touch tea or coffee, but will probably agree to hx those articles—tea somewhere five to ten cents, and coffee one or two cents per pound. The bill will probably be agreed to to-day and reported to the House, and a time will be named when it shall be taken from the calendar.

Goloid Silver Coins.

The bill introduced by Senator Wallace to proride for the coinage of "goloid silver coin," directs the Secretary of the Treasury to have coined one dollar, half dollar and quarter dollar pieces bearing the inscription of "goloid sliver," and consisting of 40 per cent. in value of gold and 60 per cent. of sliver. The dollar piece is to contain 9 3-10 grains of pure gold and 229 grains of pure silver, and the subsidiary coins in proportion. The new coins are to be legal tender for all payments except customs duties and the interest on the public debt. Finally, the bill provides that Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, the inventor of the "goloid sliver coin metal," shall be allowed a royalty of one tenth of one per centum as part of the expense of coinage. The bill asserts that the combination will reduce the size and weight and increase the utility and value of the national coins.

Stock Vayd and Abstrair. bearing the inscription of "goloid silver," and

Stock-Yard and Abattoir. Mr. Meade's bill to incorporate the Washington Stock-yard, Abatteir and Rendering Company names as corporators Wm. H. Claggett, Milton H. Butler. Robert P. Dodge, John H. Bryant, James L. Barbour, Wm. M. Ashley, Saul S. Henkle, Charles L. Hulse, Robert A. Saul S. Henkle, Charles L. Hulse, Robert A. Hooe, John Van Riswick and Henry Polkinhorn, with a capital of \$200,000, in two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. They are to have the exclusive right, after October 1, 1877, to requiate the matter of slaughtering cattle, &c., and are to establish a drovers' rest, depots, wharves, &c., for the reception and keeping of live stock. The privileges granted by the bill are to expire in 30 years. The Surgeon General of the United Staties is authorized to appoint an inspector to inspect all live stock brought into the District and report upon their condition for food.

Union Railway Company.

Mr. Hendee's bill to incorporate the Union Railway Company of Washington, Georgetown and northern Virginia names as corporators Mesers. A. H. Herr, Wm. Tenney, Geo. H. Hill, jr., C. H. A. H. Herr, Wm. Tenney, Geo. H. Hill, jr., C. H. Cragin. J. W. Thompson. N. Acker and J. F. Russell, who are authorized to issue three thousand shares of stock at \$100 per share. They are authorized to construct in the District a steam railway, commending at the northeast line of the District above Georgetown; thence along the bank of the Potomac river to Water street; thence east to the intersection of Water street; thence east to the intersection of Water street with Green street; thence southeast and across Rock creek near its junction with the Potomac river; thence to the foot of Twenty-sixth street. Washington, and thence along the south bank of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal to Seventeenth street west. They are authorized to creet a depot at Seventeenth and B streets southwest, and are also authorized to construct a bridge across the Potomac above Georgetown upon such plan as the chief engineer may indicate. The rest of the bill conveys the usual powers and privileges given to such corporations.

The Emma Mine Investigation When the House Committee on Foreign Affairs met vesterday. Gen. Schenck's counsel submitted a list of witnesses for whom subpoenas were de-sired, in order that they might testify before the committee in support of his statements and in committee in Support of his statements and in contravention of Lyon's. The list includes Gen. Baxter, Mr. Gager and Mr. Selsver, and num-berred nine in all. Mr. Monroe semarked that these, together with the six for whom subpenas had already been issued on application of Gen. Schenck's counsel, would make fitteen, and if the

had already been issued on application of Gen. Schenck's counsel, would make fiteen, and if the other side wanted an equal number the granting of the present application would involve the examination of thirty more witnesses.

The committee them went into secret session to decide upon the application. At 12:30 o'clock they opened their doors and announced that they had agreed to accode to Gen. Schenck's request and summon all the witnesses named by him.

Judge James E. McKean, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, was sworn and examined by Mr. Chittenden. He testified that shortly after his arrival in Utah in 1870, suit was brought in his court by James E. Lyon, who applied for an inquictien to restrain the Emma Company from selling the mine. Mr. Chittenden read to witness Lyon's statement that he endeavored to get McKean removed, because the latter had tried a suit in which he was personally interested. Judge McKean pronounced this statement utterly laise. He had never done anything whatever of the kind. He recalled one case wherein he discovered that two hundred feet of a certain lode had been lectated in his name without his knowledge, and he thereupon transferred the case to another judge for trial. He never had an interest directly or indirectly in the Emma mine or in any other, except to the extent above indicated, which amounted to nothing, and none of his associates on the bench had any interests of ar as, he knew. When he refused the injunction asked by Lyon, Parke was not interested in the mine, and order in favor of Lyon against Parke.

Q. Was any attempt ever made to influence your decision in the Emma Mine injunction case?

In reply Judge McKean stated that Mr. Hollister, then and now revenue collector for Utah, informed him that Lyon had intimated that there was an interest of one-twelfith, valued at \$100,000, which would be at the disposal of the Judge if he would went the injunction. informed him that Lyon had intimated that there was an interest of one-twelfth, valued at \$100,000, which would be at the disposal of the Judge if he would grant the injunction. Both himself and Hollister regarded this with great indignation, but paid no other attention to it.

Silas Williams, superintendent of the Emma Mine from August, 1871, to March, 1873, was next examined, He testified at considerable length as to the excellence of the mine: swore it was not at any time specially prepared for inspection by any of the various experts who examined it, and, like the two preceding witnesses, declared that he would not believe Lyon under oath.

The committee then adjourned until to-day.

The Safe-Burglary Case. Ex-Attorney General Williams and General Babeock were before the Committee on the Safe-Burglary Case yesterday, Mr. Williams testified at length to the effect that he had never re-ceived an order, either verbally or in writing, to dismiss the suits against the alleged safe-burglar; but that he did it after consultation with the counsel in the case, who had the fullest liberty in their prosecution. He said the cases had grown so expersive upon the hands of the Government, and there was so little probability of their prosecution to a successful issue, that he entered a notle prosecut, the detective was paid eleven hundred dollars in the matter, and the expense was enormous. He acquitted General Babecek of any knowledge of affairs connected with the matter, so far as he knew, and said that General Babceck had never spoken to him in regard to it until after the notle prosecut was entered.

General Babceck merely appeared to file a letter which he told the committee he had not, but ran across accidentally on Sunday, when looking through his papers. It was a letter from Whitley to Babcock, written in 1874, from Boston, as follows: dismiss the suits against the alleged safe-burglar:

to Babcock, written in 1874, from Boston, as follows:

"16 School Street, Boston, Mass."

"My Dead German: I learn you are now in Washington and I am going to request a favor of you, and if you can help me, and it is consistent for you to do so. I shall feel ever so much obliged to you. Up to the present time I have been unable to obtain any jesy for the menth of August. For what cause, except it be on account of the malice entertained toward me by Mr. Wilson, I am at a loss to understand. I believe if you were to lay the matter before Secretary Bristow, he would order me to be paid, for he did not appear to feel unkindly toward me when I last saw him. As to the course which has been pursued toward the members of the secret service force, I have little to say at present, as the day of reckoning has not yet come: but the reward for my two and a half years of initifial service rendered the Government seemingly has come, and that has all been accomplished by the simple ipse dixit of one man, unsupported by evidence in any sense of the word.

seemingly has come, and that has all been accomplished by the simple jase dixit of one main, unsupported by evidence in any sense of the word, acting directly under the counsel of Wm. P. Wood and Gibson of the Sun. More than forty persons have been thrown out of employment.

"I need my money very much, and I hope you will be able to have it sent to me at once, as there is no good reason to detain it.

"Truly and sincerely yours.

The answer to this letter was as follows:

DEAR COLONIC: Your letter from Boston has been received. I attended to the matter yesterday. Before this reaches you, you and your men will be paid. They have sent a man to pay them. You may bide your time and wait in confidence the result. Your services are bound to be appreciated.

You may blee your time and wait in confidence the result. Your services are bound to be appreciated.

Yours, &c.. O. E. Babcock.

The letter of Babcock to Whitley which was left unexplained before is now fully explained, and the alleged giving of an order by the President, and the carrying of it by Babcock to the Attorney General are therefore dissipated as evidence before the committee.

Ex-Solicitor Banneld, of the Treasury Department, was also before the committee, and in the matter of dates and letters alleged to have passed between Whitley and him he substantiated some of Whitley's statements so far as memory served him, but did not give any encouragement for the committee in its investigation.

There were rumors around town yesterday that the President intends to go before the committee. All these rumors seem to be unfounded, though it is understood that if the committee wants the evidence of the President they can get it by going to the White Huser, which is a more probable view of the case.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department met yesterday.

Bluford Wilson, Solicitor of the Treasury, tes. fied that he first met Bell in the fall of 1874, when he was an applicant for the position of chief of the secret service bureau of the Treasury depart nent. He did not appoint Bell because of infor mation he had that shook his confidence in his mation he had that shook his confidence in him. Bell was never in the employ of the Treasury department in the secret service division. He was employed in the revenue bureau to get the Hoge papers. Hoge was not prosecuted because he left the country. Witness met Bell about the 10th or 12th of Fobruary. Bell came to his house and told substantially the same story he told the committee. Bell had never been employed on the detective force of the Treasury proper, because witness had learned from detectives of his associations with General Babcock, Mr. Luckey and Mr. Bradley, and believed that he was employed by the defense to "look into the hands" of the prosecution.

or acted while there, in the interest of the delense.

With regard to Bell, witness said he wrote to Dyer that he must be careful, not to trust Bell; that he was really in the employ of the defense. Bell called on witness about the middle of December last, with a letter from Dyer. Witness grew suspicious of Bell, and hence the letter to Dyer. He believed Bell was in the service of Babceck, and did not want to employ him, because he did not see how he could serve two masters faithfully. He believed Bell to be a spy on Dyer, and so warned Dyer. About the 10th or 12th of February Bell called at witness' house, and repeated the story that he had been in employ of the defense and wanted to be employed by the prosecution. He spoke of the express packages to Brooklyn, dispatches sent by Babceck signed B. Finch or Bulfainch, and showed him the cipher that was published in the New York Herald. It was identified as partly Luckey's handwriting, and witness was quite impressed with his story, though he was cantious in trusting him. Witness telegraphed to Dyer that Hell had told a remarkable story, &c. To this Dyer answered: "If you think Bell told the truth, send him here. When were dispatches and express packages sent?" Wilson telegraphed to Dyer: "That man Bell has Secretary Chandler's commission in his pocket." Dyer afterwards telegraphed to Wilson: "We dare not trust the ifellow of whom you speak."

On the 16th of February Dyer telegraphed that alter an hour's conversation with Mr. Broadchead it was decided, the other counsel concurring, not

to Eaton, associate counsel, that he was satisfied at the conclusion arrived at regarding Bell, as it seemed to have been reached after careful consideration.

Witness met Bell at the White House January 10, and asked him why he did not go directly to the President and tell him the same story he had told him, Wilson. Witness told the Fresident the substance of Bell's story, but does not know whether Bell saw him. Bell once came to witness' house and told a very remarkable story about Avery. He said that Avery had been harshly dealt with and been left to bear the brunt of the battle; had impoverished himself, and then was ready to turn State's evidence. Bell said that Avery wanted to see the Secretary of the Treasury or the Attorney General and was ready totalk. Witness said his suspicions were very strong then, as they have been since, that the story could not be implicitly trusted. Witness told Bell to go to the Attorney General with the Avery story. With regard to Bell's statement to him touching the Babcock and Luckey affair, witness regarded it as something worthy of consideration, because of the production of the cipher; the fact that he had a commission under Secretary Chandler, and because Bell repeated to him a memoranda which he remembered having sent to Dyer some time previously, which caused him to believe that Bell knew a good deal.

Joseph Loeb, post trader at Fort Conaha, Texas, testified that he paid General E. M. Rice, of Washington, \$2,000 for securing him the appoint addition of Columbia, \$2,000 for securing him the point addition work of the production of the cipher; the continuent as post trader. Bid not pay anybody else adollar for his appointment. This witness was questioned closely regarding the statement made to the committee by James Trainer, that he had paid Simon Wolf, Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, \$2,000 for securing him the Port Conaha post. He said he had never paid Wolf acen, and had never seen him till last Friday.

M. Gregory, post trader at Fort Richardson, Tex him testify on Tuesday last.
James Trainer was recalled, and said that he James Trainer was recalled, and said that he may have been mistaken in his testimony wherein he stated that Loeb had said he paid \$3,000 to Simon Wolf for his appointment. Witness says, upon furtner consideration, that he does not think Loeb told him he paid Wolf, but he had told witness that he paid \$3,000 for his place, and he supposed he had paid Wolf.

Mr. Ingham Coryell testified in relation to the testimony that he did not tell David Webster he believed that Gen. Meigs was in the "moth ring." He said that, on the contrary, he had the highest opinion of Gen. Meigs, and believed him to be a thoroughly honest man.

E. L. Wicks, a contractor in Texas, said that some fifty or sixty citizens of Western Texas presented General Reynolds' wife with a furnished house at San Antonio, worth probably \$10,000

sented General Reynolds' wife with a furnished house at San Antonio, worth probably \$10,000. Reynolds has since sold it for \$7,000. Witness said there were no special privileges extended to his firm that all the contracts were let to the lowest bidders; that the Government always got the best end of the bargain, so far as his firm was concerned. Witness testified that the consignment of corn condemned by General McKennie was wrongly condemned, and that the inspector general finally decided the corn to be good. Witness said General McKennie believed that his firm had been given the contract as a fayor, but the fact was that they had the contract as the low-

Miscellaneous. Eight hundred dollars conscience money was making the 14th instant a legal holiday in this

BRIEF TELEGRAMS TROY, N. Y., April 10.-A fire at Keeseville, N

District; also, the bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation.

Y., yesterday, destroyed eight stores. Loss \$60 NEW YORK, April 10.-Arrived, steamship Amerique, from Havre, and Heluetia, from Liver

Baptist church was destroyed by fire to-night Loss about \$12,000. PHILADELPHIA, Apri 10,-The returns of the census taken by the police last week shows the population of this city to be \$17,448.

MAYSVILLE, KY., April 10.—A large stock of plows belonging to W. W. Baldwin & Co., in a building owned by Mrs. Calhoun, were burned last night. Total loss \$40,000. PHILADELPHIA, April 10.-The Amateur As sociation of base ball players formed a permanen organization to-night. It was decided to oper the season April 15, and close November 13. PHILADELPHIA, April 10.-The immense Cor

MEMPHIS, April 10 .- Advices from Arkansa New York, April 10,-On Saturday evening

Mrs. Morgan, sister of Gen. John Morgan, of Tennessee, and niece of P. T. Barnun, took laude num while at a card party, and died from the effects. Grief at the death of a daughter was the

sub-Committee on Naval Affairs, to investigate alleged irregularities in the League Island navy yard, were in session all day to-day with close doors. Quite a number of witnesses were exam

NEW YORK, April 10.-The Court of Appeal has affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court taxing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the basis of \$5,645.258. It is said that the company will now brieg the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. NEW YORK, April 10,-Rev. Dr. C. D. Fors

president of Wesleysn College, yesterday main an appeal for aid for his college before the New York M. E. conference, and a resolution was adopted pledging the members of the conference to raise at least \$60,000 toward the general fund. BALTIMORE, April 10,-A fire this afternoon in the wooden ware and broom store of Lord & Rob inson, Nos. 88 and 90 West Lombard street, com-pletely gutted the third and fourth floors. Loss on stock \$20,000; fully insured. Loss on the build-ing, owned by Joseph Hopkins, \$10,000; fully in-sured.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10-The Director General has to-day perfected arrangements by which terminal charges (for the placing of goods in the Exposition buildings after their arrival in Phila-delphia) will hereafter be assumed by the Cen-tennial Commission, thus relieving exhibitors of that expense. WHITE HAVEN, PA., April 10 .- The night ex

press train on the Lehigh Valley railroad has night ran into a rock a short distance from the place. The engine was demolished; two passen ger coaches were thrown down an embankmeni into the river, and several passengers slightly in jured, none ectiously. New York, April 10.-The suit of the Unite States against James Watson Webb, late mini ter to Brazil, to recover \$45,000, was commence to-day in the United States District Court. De

fendant claims money was paid by him to influer tial Brazilians to secure payment of claim for a OTTAWA, April 10.-A telegram received fro Lieutenant Governor Trutch asks the Govern ment to request that one of her Majesty's British vessels be dispatched to seek the steamer Sin James Douglas, with Mr. Gamshy's surveying party, which was expected to return to Victoria by the middle of March.

BALTIMORE, April 10 .- The suit of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Rai mary and against the patitioner and Onto man-road Company to recover the State's one-fifth of the passenger fares of the Washington branch since January 1, 1879, was concluded to-day in Howard county circuit court, and a decision ron dered in favor of the State. An appeal will be taken.

ation Court the jury in the case of the Comm wealth vs. Jennie Decvers, a young white woman on trial for the theit of 45, after six hours' delib eration, brought in a verdiet of guilty of larceny, and fixed her term in the penitentiary to be five years. The woman carries her infrast in her armi-and is enjected. diet shocked the court officers and bystanders. One of the jurymen, appalled at the magnitude of the punishment, protested against [a rerdict in open court, and Judge Love adjourned them over until to merrow morning to reconsider the versical

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Huge Bill Day in the Senate ISSUE OF SILVER COIN DISCUSSED

DISCUSSION OF THE HAWAHAN TREATY

Elaborate Argument by General Banks PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL

MONDAY, April 10, 1876. Mr. WINDOM presented a petition from Min-perota in behalf of E. A. M. Condon. Referred to

the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN presented petition on the subject of the tariff from workinguen of Huntington and Mercer counties, N. J. Finance, Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the New York Chamber of Commerce, asking restor ation of postal routes on third-class mail matter, and also that a discrimination be made between nerchandise and merchandise samples. Laid or Also, 2,525 petitions from pensioners protesting

against the abolition of local pension agencies.

Also, petition of leading publishers of New
York, protesting against the Hamlin postage bill Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition from oit. zens of Ohio, protesting against any change in the Mr. MORRILL, of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$10,000 to defray the expense of the Mississippi in

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims reported adversely on petition of sufferers by the RAID AROUND WASHINGTON in 1864; and the committee were discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee or Claims reported a bill for the relief of Hans C

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on bill extending the time in which claims may be filed for raising of volunteers during the rebellion, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Also, from the same committee, favorably House bill amending the act of May, 1874, relative to leaves of absence of army officers.

At the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds, Mr. LOGAN moved an amendment to the bill, investing the Secretary of War with discretion in regard to granting leave of absence.

The bill was then laid over.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Territories, reported favorably bill to create the

reported favorably bill to create the TERRITORY OF PEMBINA. Mr. EDMUNDS called up the bill to further provide for the administering of oaths in the Senate. Passed.

Mr. KERNAN introduced a bill for the relief of William Kutherford, of Washington, B. C.

Claims.

Mr. KEY introduced a bill to establish a manicipal court in the District of Columbia. Disrict of Columbia.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill to aid in the Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a military bridge across the North Platte river. Public Lands.
Mr. WEST introduced a bill for the relief of Jefferson Taylor, of Alexandria, La. Claims.
Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably House bill to reduce the area of the military reservation of Fort Laramic, Wyoming Territory.
On motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, it was ordered that the select committee to

INVESTIGATE MISSISSIPPI AFFAIRS nave power to employ a clerk and stenog administer oaths and send for persons and Mr. COUKRELL, from the Committee tary Affairs, reported adversely bill to authorize the restoration of Nathan D. A. Sawyer to the rank of captain and assistant quartermaster is he army.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Pen-tions, reported House bill in favor of Jno. M. Eng-

sions, reported House bill in favor of Jao. M. English, of North Carolina. Placed on the calendary Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely on Senate bills for the relief of Sarah E. Weddstedt, of Manitawoe, Wis., and referring the claims of J. Snowden & Son and Snowden a Masson to the Court of Ulaims, and they were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. WRIGHT reported, formally, from the Judiclary Committee, Senate bill to amend section 5546 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners, with amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the

PRINTING AND ENGRAVING BUREAU of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of the silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency.

Mr. SHERMAN discussed the different sections of the bill. The third section, providing for the coining of a new silver builton, he said presented one of the most interesting questions in political science. A hundred or more books had been written on the subject. He then dilated at some length in regard to the relative value of gold and silver standards, quoting from reports on the subject, and the different laws of the United States affecting the value of gold and silvercoins. There had been hunt very iew changes in the laws on this subject from the time of the Revolution to the present. He advocated that the trade dollar shall no longer be made a legal tender. PRINTING AND PROBATING RUPPAT

INE QUESTION OF COINAGE
is an international question, and we must consider
not only our own laws on the subject, but the laws
of other nations. Congress, in the law of 1853, by
a mistake in the calculation as to the value of
gold and silver coin, had driven it out of the country.—He discussed the standard of the silver coin
of Great Britain, France, Beigium, and other
European countries. The estimated amount of
silver in the world is \$2,200,000,000, and of gold
\$3,500,000,000, not including plate, jewelry, xc.
Gold and silver, he said, had gone on side by side
as the money of the world—gold the money of the
rich and silver the money of the poor—and no act
of parliament could change it. It was impossible
to fix permanently the relative value of the two;
it had always varied. The Committee on Finance
took the House bill as far as possible, but they
were forced to consider the question of a

DOUBLE OR SINGLE STANDARD, THE QUESTION OF COUNAGE

DOUBLE OR SINGLE STANDARD. because they found it in the bill. The committee had, therefore, been forced to amend the bill first. They had left the subsidiary coin where it was. They that left the subsidiary coin where it was. The vital question presented by the amendment to the third section was the restoration of the silver dollar. They had not created a dollar, they had simply provided for the issue of a dollar. The Senator then read several extracts to show the value of the silver dollar to the commerce of the world. He then went on to say that there was one question on which the committee was divided, that was what the silver dollar should be. They had finally decided to make it exactly equal in weight to it silver dollars, which was exactly what the old dollar was intended to be. The only way to retain our silver coin at par in currency is to limit the supply, and hence the committee had decided not to make the silver legal-tender to the extent of \$50, because, also, that would have the effect of making ecause they found it in the bill. The committe

SILVER LESS VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

and the inevitable result would be to drive the gold all out of the country. It is said that the coinage of silver will help the producers of bullion. He hoped it would. He had always been in favor of protecting the production of iron and coal, why not of silver. The meanest argument against any project was that it would help somebody. The committee had also provided that the new dollar should be so different in device that it would not be mittaken for the trade dollar.

Air. WHYTE, of Md., wanted to know if this very thing would not work an injustice to the holders of trade dollars who had sent buillion to the mint, and had been able to get nothing else except the trade dollar. There were two things more needed in his opinion to perfect the bill. First, to give to every holder of United States notes the right to convert them into 4 per cent. If it, year bonds, and have the Secretary of the Treasury refund the 6 per cents in a long 4½ per cent. bond. Second, it would be glad to see MILVER COIN IN GENERAL CIECULATION, SILVER LESS VALUABLE THAN GOLD.

SILVER COIN IN GENERAL CIRCULATION, and he would like to see it made a legal tender for a much larger amount than provided for in the bill; but there were a number of questions which he would like to have the Senator from Ohio answer. The silver dollar proposed would start out with a depreciation, as compared with gold, of nine cents and three mills. He said we would have four different standards of value in circulation—the subeidiary silver coin, the greenbacks and the fractional currency, the new silver coin and and the gold coins—all ranging in value from eighty-nine cents to one dollar. He asked what was proposed to be accomplished by the issue of this new silver coin, and what was the good of it. It is a coin which will be permanently depreciated. If we are to have sew silver coins, why not put enough silver into them to make them equivalent to gold coin, and then they can circulate together. SILVER COIN IN GENERAL CIRCULATION,

alent to gold coin, and then they can circulate together.

Mr. SHERMAN said Mr. Montox wasconfounding the value of eliver bullion with the value of silver money. As money it was worth much more than as bullion. If it was thought that greenbacks were worth more than silver, just try the people and see if they will not exchange the GREENERACKS FOR THE SILVER.

The bullion values may change, but the money value does not change.

Mr. MORTON said there was no use for this new silver coin. It could not float with the greenback. If we are to have a measure let it be a practical one.

He was in favor of two currencies if they were of equal value, but he was opposed to having one ten or twelve per cent. less valuable than the other. The whole question is too grave to be tacked on to a deficiency bill. It should be brought forward as a separate measure.

Mr. BOGY agreed with Mr. SHERMAN that this was the most important question within the range of political science. He said the subject should be discussed with care and with great labor. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Thursday of next week.

Mr. SHERMAN said it was very important that the first and recond sections of the bill should be passed. He suggested that by common consent these two sections of the bill be passed, which he believed the House would agree to, and the Finance Committee could then report hereafter a separate measure on the

LEGAL-TENDER QUESTION

The first section appropriated \$163,000 to provide for the printing of the United States notes, and the second section authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the silver subsidiary coin new on hand for fractional currency. Mr. BUGY said the Secretary had that power now.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved to strike out all after the second section of the bill, with the understanding that the third and fourth sections be hereafter reported as a separate proposition.

Avread to

hereafter reported as a separate proposition. Agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, moved an amendment to the first section, appropriating \$48,000 to print national bank notes. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN moved an amendment to the second section, providing that the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BURNSIDE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the bill placing

nitely postponed.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes, relating to the rules of the decision as to competency of witnesses. Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., called up the bill relating to interments in the Congressioonal come-

ery.
Mr. WALLACE introduced a bill to provide or the coinage of gold and silver coin of the inited States. Referred to Committee on Finance, Mr. M.F.RRIMON called up the hill for relief of John M. English, of North Carolina, Passed, On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate went into executive session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. CRAPO, of Mass., from the Committee the District of Columbia, reported a substitute for the bill to regulate probate business in the Dis-trict of Columbia. Ordered printed and recommitted under the Monday morning call.

Mr. BLAIR, of N. H., introduced numerous bills for the relief of property owners in Washington District of Columbia.

Under the regular call of States and Territo ries for bills and joint resolutions for reference the following were also introduced and referre o appropriate committees: BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HENDEE, of Vt.: A bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia Alse, a bill to incorporate the Washington, Georgetown and Nortnern Virginia Railroad By Mr. EAMES, of R. L.: Bill regulating the pay of paymasters of the United States when

By Mr. LANDERS, of Conn.: Bill to correct istake in the Revised Statutes relating to inter By Mr. WILLIS, of N. Y.: Bill to provide for

By Mr. MEADE, of N. Y.: Bill to incorporate the Washington Stock Yard and Abbatoir Company.

Also, bill to repeal the tax on patent medicines and other proprietary articles.

By Mr. TURNEY, of Pa.: Bill to repeal the clause of the specie resumption act requiring resumption January 1, 1879.

Mr. DAVIS, of N.C.: Bill to amend section and of the Revised Statutes relative to usury.

clause of the specie resumption act requiring resumption January 1. 1879.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. C.: Bill to amend section
5198 of the Revised Statutes relative to usury.

By Mr. VANCE, of N. C.: To amend title 25,
chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes relative to the
interest which may be charged by National Banking Associations.

By Mr. MORRISON, of Ill.: Joint resolution
concerning special tax stamps.

By Mr. BUCKNER, of Mo.: To provide for a
joint commission to frame a government for the ight commission to frame a government for the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LUTTRELL, of Cal.: Regulating elections and the elective franchise in Utah.

By Mr. WIGGINTON, of Cal.: To require the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the emigra-

tion set of March 2, 1815.

By Mr. STRAIT, of Minn.: To extend the time for the completion of the Hastings and Dakota railroad, in Minnesota.

By Mr. KING, of Minn.: For the importation for two years, free of duty, of steam planing machinery. By Mr. GOODIN, of Kan.: For the restoration By Mr. GOODIN, of Kan.: For the restoration to market of all lands conditionally granted in aid of the construction of railroads, where the conditions have not been complied with.

By Mr. BALDWIN, of R. I.: For the relief of William Rutherford, of Washington, D. C.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Ill., by unanimous consent, introduced a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit to the House copies of the correspondence and report of D. L. Phillips, special agent of the Treasury to investigate

FRAUDS ON THE PACIFIC COAST. PRAUES ON THE PACIFIC COAST,
and copies of all the correspondence and reports
on the same subject. Adopted.
Mr. JONES, of Ky., offered a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to
inquire into the cause of the muddiness and inpurity of the Potomac aqueduct water, and report
to the House. Adopted.
Mr. HARRIS, of Va., from the Committee on
Elections, submitted a report in the contestedelection case of La Mayne vs. Farwell, of the
Third Illinois district, with a resolution declaring
La Mayne entitled to the seat.
Mr. BROWN, of Kansas, obtained leave to present a minority report, and both reports were ordered to be printed and laid over.

ee on Commerce, reported the RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL, and moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Ind., made the point of order that the Hawaiian treaty bill having been made the special order for this day the motion was not in order.

The SPEAKER ruled that this special order stood with several others under the rules, and that a motion to suspend the rules on Menday was a higher privilege and cut them all off.

The bill was then read.

Mr. EDEN, of Ill., demanded the yeas and nays on the question and they were ordered. The voie resulted yeas, 171: nays, 50; so the bill was toler resulted yeas, 171: nays, 50; so the bill was nays on the question and they were ordered. The vote resulted yeas, 171; nays, 50; so the bill was

EVENING SESSIONS for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the on motion of Mr. LORD, of N. Y. the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to inform the House what steps have been taken to enforce the provisions of the act of February 25, 1873, relating to claims against homesteads. On motion of Mr. SEELYE, of Mass., the rules

On motion of Mr. SEELYE, of Mass, the rules were suspended and a resolution adopted, reciting the fact that the investigation by the Committee on War Expenditures had revealed a general order of March 15, 1873, prohibiting members of the army from recommending or suggesting legislation by Congress, and requiring all such suggestions to go through the General of the Army and the Secretary of War, and directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire if any and what legislation is necessary to secure to officers and soldiers the right of petition belonging to every citizen. wery citizen.

Mr. CANNON, of Ill., moved to suspend the rules and pass a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the imprisonment of E. O. F. Corydon in a British prison, and what legislation, if any, should be lad to secure his release and return to his adopted country. Agreed to Country. Agreed to.
On motion of Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the

HAWAIIAN TREATY BILL. Mr. BANKS, of Mass., proceeded to address the House in support of the measure. He said this action was not demanded by any particular people or any special locality, but it was the result of the great changes going on in the nations of the world. He referred to the great changes that had taken place in China and Japan, bringing them among the nations of the world, and to the changes that had taken place on our own Western border.

He next referred to the efforts made by the Governments of England and France, and said there was not a Government except that of the United States that would not dismember the Hawalian Government. Hence in her crushed and crippled condition she naturally appealed to the United States. States.

He characterized the treaty as an era in di-plomacy, the importance of which, he said, would in the next twenty-five years be of the greatest

in the next twenty-nive years be of the greatest importance.

In reply to the argument that treaties were broken whenever nations saw fit to do so, he contended that while Napoleon might have been forced to do so to sustain his Government, and other nations had followed the example at that time, recent history did not sustain the allegation; and the more public intelligence was enlightened, the more faithfully would

The treaty ratified, he claimed, would put it beyond the power of any European nation to ac-quire a title to the islands, either by treaty or

quite a fifte to the jeinnis, either by treaty or conquest.

In reference to the revenue of the country, he said the present condition of trade between the two countries was a question that could under no pessibility be taken as a basis of calculation. Under the reciprocity treaty with Canada an immediate result, greatly in our favor, was brought about, and in the case of the treaty under consideration would be much greater. Referring to the argument that on a basis of last years commerce there would be a loss of \$40,000 on imports, and over a million with the increased production of sugar under the treaty, he argued that it was not a loss, because it could never be had but for the treaty. We could not lose what we had not got and could never get. As to the \$400,000, if the treaty was not ratified it would go enswhere, so that nothing could be gained by rejection. On the contrary, the trais between the two countries would increase, and the benefit to agreement was been at the denied has the duty on major was a bounty to the stage parters of the inhand. The ingressed cost use parters of the inhand. The ingressed cost

It was not the producer nor the exporter that paid the taxes, and the benefits would result to the

PEOPLE OF THE PACIFIC STATES, and he thought something was due to them for the fidelity with which they adhered to the Union at a time when it was thought that they unght leave us. It was not this kind of protection the people of Louisiana wanted; they wanted their lands protected from the overflow of the Mississippi river, which would be done by the Government of the United States, by whom only it could be done, and at a cost of not less than \$60,000.00. The sugars of Louisiana could never go to the Pacific States would increase as rapidly as the refuseries; and there was no fear of refined sugar finding its way East, from thence it would be required by the growing population of those States. Since the days of Washington there had been over six hundred treaties with foreign countries, and not one of them had been negatived by the House. It seemed to him that now there was a new departure, and that gentlemen were organizing to defeat it. PROPLE OF THE PACIFIC STATES,

THE TREATY HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED. but under its terms it was not to go into effect until action had been had upon it by the Congress of the United States. He maintained that the treaty was slaw, and that it was the duty of the Government to carry it out. The treaty was framed with a view to the possibility of this Centennial year being marked by a refusal of the House to pass the necessary laws to carry it into execution. At 4:25 p. m. the committee arose. On motion of Mr. RANDALL the order for a

on motion of Ar. RANDALL the order for a night session to night was rescinded, and Thursday night substituted in place of it.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL the silver bill was taken from the table and referred to the Countities on Appropriations, with leave to report at any time. any time.

The House then went into Committée of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty bill.

Mr. BANKS was granted a further extension of time, and occupied the floor for forty minutes The committee then rose, and at 5:10 p. m. the

THE LATE MRS. BUTLER.

Her Last Hours and Cause of Her Death. Mrs. Benjamin F. Hutler died at the Massachu-setts General Hospital at Boston Saturday morn-ing. Mrs. Butler had suffered for some time from rease in size and pressed so hard against the windpire that it became difficult for her to breathe. Dr. Warren, of Boston, Gen. Butler's family physician, came to this city, and after an examination pronounced Mrs. Butler in a very critical condition, and said that an operation might possibly save her life. For the purpose of having an operation performed, Gen, and Mrs. Butler left Washington, and arrived in Boston Tuesday night last, Mrs. Butler was removed to the General Hospital, where the operation was performed at 11 o'clock Wednesday. Instead of a mere swelling of the gland, the operation disclosed a cancer, the roots of which had encircled and penetrated the windpipe, nearly destroying its functions. The safe removal of the cancer was beyond surgical skill, and the General was informed that it was impossible to save the life of his wife. Mrs. Butler was the daughter of Dr. Hildreth, of Lowell, and was at one time engaged on the stage. Her daughter, Mrs. Ames, arrived at Lowell yesterday, and other members of the family will arrive before Thursday. The funeral services will be performed at Lowell, at 3 o'clock Thursday afterneen. pronounced Mrs. Butler in a very critical condition

Secretary Robeson has returned to this city. LONDON, April 10 .- The Earl of Derby has reurned to this city.

Colonels Whipple and Tourtellotte, of the staff of the General of the Army, arrived in Washing-Col. Andrew H. Young, collector of internal evenue, and one of the leading politicians of New

Hampshire, is in this city, the guest of Hon. Wm. E. Chandler. Lownon, April 10.-A dispatch from Riv Janeiro announces the death in that city of Benjamin Franklin Voorhees, formerly secretary to Commodore Garrison. Mr. Voorhees was a victim of the yellow fever, which is raging in Rio Janeiro with unusual violence.

ATLANTA, April 16.-Foster Blodgett, superin

Governor Bullock, was arrested in attempting to pass through this State, and brought to Atlanta. His lawyers seek to effect his release on the ground of a pardon by Governor Bullock. The case is pending. Alexander Johnston, esq., has resigned his post-

tion in the Attorney General's office to go into the practice of law in this city. He has defended Government interests in the Court of Claims for the part ten years, and the lites well that his by the Attorney General, under whom he has

CABLE FLASHES. ROME, April 16 .- All the members of the new Cabinet have been re-elected to Parliament by CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10,-The Governor of

Besnia telegraphs that the troops defeated 1,500 insurgents near Maden, last Saturday, killing 60. The Turks lose 5 killed. HAVANA, April 10.-The cable between Ha-rana and Key West was repaired yesterday. There are now two cables in complete working order between Cuba and Florida. LONDON, April 11 .- A dispatch from Versailles

to the Daily News says the Chamber of Deputies HAVANA, April 10 .- News from San Domingo to May 27 has been received. Espaillat has been

RAGUSA, April 10 .- It is stated that the revictualing of Niesic through Montenegro failed be-cause Montenegro refused to assist the Turkish consul at Ragues, who went to Montenegro, to obtain the necessary transportation.

LIVERPOOL April 10 - A reduction in the sail. ings of steamers between this port and New York has been decided upon by several lines. The White Star steamers will hereafter sail five times in three weeks. The Inman line will draw two of their steamers. ROME, April 10 .- The Vatican has received a

note from Cardinal Simeoni, the nuncio at Mad-rid, stating that Spain proposes to enforce the concordat of 1851, if the Vatican will promise not to oppose the clause of the constitution relative to liberty of public worship. HAVANA, April 10,-Intelligence, by way of teen of the men who were captured on board the steamer Octavia were delivered, at Porto Rico, on the 27th, to the commander of the British gun-boat Eclipse, which sailed immediately after-wards. Her destination was unknown.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times reports that a A Vienna displaces to the Pines repetits that a mob made a warlike demonstration in Belgrade on Sunday, and insulted two employees of the Austrian consultate. The police did not interfere. Austria ordered her representative to demand satisfaction. Prince Milan, in an address at a LONDON, April 11 .- The Ruski Mir asserts that Prince Wrede, the Austrian representative at

VERSAULES, April 10.-The Senate te-day adopted a motion, introduced by the Committee on Amnesty, that there be no discussion of the amnesty question in the Senate until a decision has been reached on the subject in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate them adjourned over for the Easter holidays, until May 10. The Chamber of Deputies annuited the election of M. Rouhrer between the contract of Deputies annuited the election of M. Rouhrer of Deputies annufied the election of M. Rouhrer in Ajaccio, in consequence of the letter of the Prince Imperial opposing the candidature of Prince Napoleon, who ran against Rouher. The Committee on Elections considered this letter an aftirmation of dynastic right, contrary to the constitution.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The United Irishmen' New York, April 10,-The trial of Andreas Fuchs, for the murder of Wm. Simmons, was con-cluded to-day in Brocklyn. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and he will be sentenced to morrow.

Ward, a farmer, in the township of Caledon, was destroyed by fire on Friday last, and Mrs. Ward was burned to death. A coroner's jury charges the husbend with the murder of his wife and firing the house. ATLANTA, April 10,-Governor Smith has re ATLANTA, April 10.—Covering Smith has revoked his order allowing A. J. West to be taker from the State on a requisition from the Governor of New York, charging him with obtaining good under false pretences, on the ground that there are indictments against West which must be tried

Tononto, April 10.—The house of Christopher

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

NEW YORK, April 10 .- The following commi for purchasing and reorganizing the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company was elected to-day, Mesers. C. P. Huntington, A. A. Law, John Castre, A. S. Hatch and Isaac Davenport. The plan of Mesers, Fisk and Hatch, representative of the committee, was received and accepted by apwards of \$21,000,000 worth of bondholders, out of an aggregate of \$27,000,000, and will be adopted before the sale of the road.

A WAR WITH MEXICO.

OUTRAGES ON AMERICAN CITIZENS

Fighting Across the River at Laredo Several Men and Women Wounded

MR. DIAMOND IMPRISONED IN MEXICO

For Not Responding to a Forced Load AMERICAN SHELLS SETTLE THE MATTER

Below will be found startling news from the Rio Grande. At last accounts last night our guns were shelling New Laredo, in reply to an

GALVESTON, April 10 .- A Brownsville specia

attack by the Mexican Federal troops:

to the News says the taking of Matamoras a week few or no Federal troops nearer than Monterey causes a dearth of revolutionary news. Dia maintains the strictest order in the city. Las night he shot three soldiers for insubordination He has made appointments to all the municipal offices. No prestamas have yet been imposed. He seems to be well backed financially from out. side sources, and is strengthening his position and make a movement in the direction of Monterey Ferero is said to be there, with only about ? says Melano routed Ardinez at Araquita with 600 men. 200 of whom came over to Trevino. A repor-

AMERICANS FIRE UPON MEXICANS. GALVESTON, April 10 .- A special to the New rom Laredo, Texas, on the 10th, says: At the re quest of the special deputy United States mar-shal, Major Merriam planted a 12-pounder on the bank of the river this morning, and at 1 o'clock this p. m. the Mexicans opened a hot fire from New Laredo on our guard at the ferry, and they were compelled to withdraw. The fire was the concentrated upon the gunners, whereupon Col Saxton threw two shells into New Laredo, Mexi co, from his 12-pounder, which silenced the Mexi-can fire on our soldiers and American citizens. Two men and three women of this city-were

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. GALVESTON, April 10 .- The News has the fol lowing special, dated Laredo, Texas, April 10 "Great excitement prevails here because of the arrest of Mr. Diamond, an American citizen in New Laredo, Mexico, by Pueblo Quintano, the commander of the federal forces of Mexico. Quin refused, when he was imprisoned, with the assur ance that if money was not forthcoming he would be shot. Diamend sent for the commercial agent, who protested against such an outrage, but with out effect." crossed to this side and reported the

fact to Major Merriam, commanding this post. Major Merriam, with the United States comme cial agent, recrossed to New Laredo and inter viewed Quintane, who stated that if Diamond' store was broken open and robbed, he would not be responsible. Merriam asked Quintano if he stated that officially or as a threat. Quintano replied that he did not want to talk about it. Mer riam told Quintaño that he would have his com mand in readiness to protect American citizens Quintano said: "Do as you damn please! The revolutionary party made a move on New Laredo, and attacked Quintano at daybreak this

morning, and after fighting two hours were repulsed. They renewed the attack, and now can be heard the continued roll of musketry, and dead soldiers can be seen in the street from this side of have wounded three American citizens—one man and two women. The fighting is still going on. The wounded are crossing to this side. While waiting another American has been wounded here, Maj. Merriam.

commanding officer at this point, has his guns trailed, and is prepared to shell New Laredo Another dispatch says Diamond was released in compliance wite Merriam's demand, but the Mexicans threaten to kill him the first chance CONDITION OF LOWER MEXICO. HAVANA, April 10.—The steamer City of Mex-ico arrived this afternoon from Vera Cruz. She

brings advices from Mexico to April 4. A strong ition has manifested itself in the States of Zacatecas, and Nulvo Leon to separate from the Union, and for the Republic of Sieva Madre. The revolutionists are growing stronger in the States of Oaxaca, Puebla and Vera Cruz. Gen. Figueroa is at the head of 1,500 pronunciados in the State of Vera Cruz. The rest of the revolu-

tionists number about 3,500. The loyalist Genera Flores has gone to assist either Gen. Alatorre, is railroad between Vera Cruz and Mexico. The Government claims that it possesses ample with the exception of Tamaulipes and a part o Tehnantepec the country is quiet. The Mexicans complain bitterly of the United States for allowing fillibusters to organize at Brownsville, and charge the people of that place with violating the treaty of 1818. The feeling in Congress in opposition to the re-election of President Lerdo de Tejada is gaining, but the indications are that

in the House there is a majority in his favor.

The family of Mr. Foster, United States, Minier, have returned home. Congress reassembled ions with foreign Governments were peaceful. but the result was not yet known. The leader of the present disturbances in Mexico were old offenders. The clemency granted them on for-mer occasions had proved useless. The Government must subdue them. The revolution in Cavaca began the moment the Government re duced the army for the sake of economy.

HAYTI.

The Blockade Continues at Jacmel. HAVANA, April 10.-Advices from Jacmel he 30th of March report the town still blockaded. President Dominique had given the insurgents notice that in 96 hours the place would be bombarded. The time had expired and the threat re-mained unexecuted. Deminique is very unpopular, but the movement against him this time wi It is reported that several of the passengers on

the steamer Thyra, from St. Thomas, were significant and the steamer thyra, from St. Thomas, were significant and the states mof war at Port an Prince threaten to use force the decree taxing foreigners is carried out again Americant, or the moneys already collected a not returned to them. The French consul insignificant and the Pronch citizent. Rejoicings of Settlers on Osage Lands.

FORT SCOTT, KAN., April 10.—A special from Orage Mission says people here are wild with ex-citement over the news of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Osage cede e in favor of settlers. This decision Three hundred guns have been fired, bells are ringing, bonfires are burning and flags are flying. ringing, bennies are carning and hags are nying. Speeches were made this evening by Hen. W. L. Simons and other champions of the settlers' cause. Mayor Stoddard has issued a proclamation appointing Saturday of this week a day of general rejoicing over the decision. It is expected 10,000 people will be present.

Triumph of Senator Conover. (Special to the National Republican.)

LIVE OAK, FLA., April 7.—The Republican the credentials of delegates be passed upon by the original committee elected in 1872. This is claimed as a defeat of Governor Steams, result-

rictory to-day. SAN FRANCISCO, April 10,-The trade dellar SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—10 trace to being practically driven out of circulation on account of the discount on them, retail dealers relies to accept them for over nisety cents. Halvas are also refused in sums exoceding legal tender, and have been at nearly as great discount until within a day or two, when the practical demonstraing of trade dollars has caused halves to appreciate slightly.

ing largely from his recent failure to injure Sens ter Conover, who, it is said, has won a decide

New York, April 10.—A spit was brought in the United States Court to-day against Lunher S. Webb and his, suretice on his bond, as superinterest of Indian affairs in New Empire, to respect over foot themand delines through the first the District Court and call for the appearance over foot themand delines through the first the District Court and call for the appearance of Gen. Eabcock to answer to the original indiction, with interest from Outsher, and The just, by direction of the court, good a smallest for the foreithment of his bond and that capies be issued for his arrest.

DEATH OF A. T. STEWART. Last Hours of the Merchant Prince. New York, April 10.—A. T. Stewart is lying ill at his residence of inflammation of the bowels. His condition is critical, and fears that he may

not recover are entertained by his friends [LATER.] Mr. Stewart died at 215 p. m. His stores are

[LATEST.]

The death of Mr. Stewart took place about 1:55 o'clock. He had been sinking rapidly during the morning, and his. medical advisers, and the lew

had given up hopes of his recovery. of the door to answer questions of visitors. As soon as the rumor of his death had gained circulation the number of callers was quite numerous, most of them coming in carriages and in pairing hurriedly and anxiously whether the rumor was true. Very few were allowed admittance into the house. By 3 o'clock several hundred persons had congregated in front of the house, talking of Mr. Stewart's death, his wonderful business success and his probable wealth. His death has taker most people by surprise, because up to this morn ing the symptoms had not taken an alarming character. Judge Hilton, his long-trusted busi-

ness adviser, has principal charge of Mr. Stewart's THE BOWLER ESTATE.

affairs, and was present when he died,

Geo. H. Pendleton's Conduct Indorsed. CINCINNATI, April 10 .- The Enquirer to-morrow morning will contain the report of an in-terview with George P. Bowler, one of the principal heirs to the Eowler estate, and general man-ager of the Kentucky Central railroad, in refager of the Aesticacy Central railroad, in Erierence to the administration of the Bowler estate,
in which Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton has been acensed of taking advantage of the minor heirs.
Mr. Bowler said: "I was a member of the boardof control of the Kentucky Central railroad at the time the arrangement was
made fixing Mr. Pendleton's compensation for
collecting the claim against the Government, and
it met with hearty consent and approval. My
mother in her own interest, as the guardian of
the two minor children, was consulted. The arrangement was unhesitatingly confirmed by her.
The statement made by Mr. Pendleton to the
board was entirely satisfactory to us, and is now.
My brother, now within a few member of his
majority, has expressed himself in the most positive terms as to the justice of the compensation,
and gives it his most cordul approval." Regarding the allegation that Mr. Pendleton and
money in prosecuting this claim against the Gevernment, Mr. Bowler says he was satisfied it is
absolutely false in every particular. erence to the administration of the Bowler estate

Budget of Gratifying News from the North. EDINBURGH, April 10 .- The Scotsman has the ollowing: The steamer Arcturas has returned to Granton from Iceland with a budget of news, which, on the whole, is gratifying. The winter has been mild, and the stock is in good condition. The devastation caused by the volcanic eruptions is much less extensive than at one time antici-pated. The pumee-stone dust, which covered many miles, is, it seems, possessed of some ma The reported famine in the Westmarra Islest turns out to be a mistake. The Arcturus called there by the express orders of the Danish Government, which had directed that if necessary the cargo be broken up to relieve the famishing population. The islanders were found to be more comfortable circumstances than for years past, the fishing having been remarkably good.

CENTRAL AMERICA. The Gautemalian Troubles. PANANA, March 25 .- The Star and Herald eve the newly-elected President of Salvador had facemals to unite in the restoration of peace in Honduras, each party to bring 1,000 men to cullet the disturbance, and to allow a friend of Gaute-mala (Mr. Soto) to become President of Hondu-ras. Gonzales, of Salvador, general-in-chief, did ras. Genrales, of Salvador, general-in-chief, did not like this arrangement, and was supported by the clergy. They trumped up the excuse that no volunteers could be found in Salvador to take up arms against Honduras, but that Salvador could not permit Gautemials to enrich herself by virtually ruling Honduras. Gen. Soto's thousand soldiers marched along in spite of everything. Gonrales looked upon this as an aggressive policy, and went with his troops into the Gautemalian territory. President Barrios went at the head of his army to drive the Salvadorians away.

LOUISIANA. Arrest on Charge of Bribery and Conspiracy.

New Orleans, April 10.—John F. Barrett, Jr.,
was arrested, upon the amdavit of V. A. Ryan, charged with attempting to bribe Lieut, Gov Antoine. Barrett was bailed in the amount o \$250. The bribe which Barrett is charged with offering Antoine is said to be \$20,000, in con with the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg. Twentytwo persons heretofore indicted by the grand jury arraigned this morning, some upon old and is upon new counts by the present grand others upon new counts by the present g lury. The charges are conspiring to defrau-Government. Bail was fixed at \$5,000 each.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Geneva Award. LONDON, April 19-7:30 p. m.-In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying to a question of Mr. Elliot about the unexpended balance of the Geneva award, said the arbitration commission would sit at Washington until July next, when the question of a surplus will be decided. The English Government had made no representations, and had no intention of taking any action in the matter.

ALL SORTS.

Lord Dupplin has bought the race horse Potrarch for \$52,500. Schoolmistress-"Johnny, I'm ashamed of your. When I was your age I could read as well as I can 'Aw, but you'd a different teacher to what we've got." Two hundred and thirty thousand cubic feet of

the best pine are used in making the 20,000,000

matches which the United States annually pro-"My son," said an old man, "beware of preju-dices. They are like rats, and men's minds are like traps; prejudices get in easily, but it is doubt. ful if they ever get out." The Rev. O. Parker, the revivalist, fell down

stairs at Havana, N. Y., and was fatally injured. He was 75 years old, and worked up to the night of the accident. The American Express Company talks of arming all its employees with pistols, which they will wear in plain sight, because the law forbids the earrying of concealed weapons.

Booth, the Chicago oyster man, is planting oysters in San Francisco bay, and about three car leads of young oysters are daily sent over the Union Pacific railroad for that purpose. The boys in Belleville, Ill., amused themselves during the last snow by throwing snowballs at a funeral procession. They didn't find it so amus-ing when they were arrested.

A vast bed of marl, covering an area of 1,000 square miles, from 12 to 30 feet deep, and very rich in potash, soda and phosphorus, has been discovered in Kentucky. This is of great importance to the tobacco regions. Ether drunkards are a product of England. In a Londonderry neighborhood an official report has been made of two deaths caused by drinking

ether, and, "notwithstanding attempts made by the clergy and others of influence" to stop the practice, it seems to be spreading. At the Exeter (Eng.) Assizes a schoolmaster named Starbridge has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude for brutally flogging & youth who failed to complete his exercise in arithmetic. In consequence of the punishment inflicted the boy has lost the sight of one eye.

In consequence of the introduction of universal compulsory military service in Finland the Fin-nish Parliament is about to discuss a project fur-the formation of a Finnish army of 5,000 men in That the nasal twang is not wholly confined to That the masar twang is but your geon's recent ad-

brethren, avoid the use of the nose as an organ s intended to smell with. An Indianapolis father was awakened by what he thought was a burglar the other night. He emptied all the chambers of his six-shooter at the intruder, and when the noise of the Ering ceased he heard a well-known voice quietly, ask "Watter matter, fatter, watter doin?"

"Watter matter, fatter; watter doint"
One day last week Sheriff Wiseman, of Mitchell county, N. C., attempted to arrest an illieft distiller named Barner, who was with a party of friends. Barner shot Wiseman through the shoulder, and the sheriff in return shot him dead, and wounded five of his companions, and then, his ammunition giving out, retired in good order.

At the special request of the Emparical Gas.

At the special request of the Emperor of Ges-many, who is perhaps desirons of showing his cavalry officers how to ride out of as well as in uniform, four pole teams from four of the British cavalry regiments are going over to Berlin to play a region of unatches among themselves. Bot